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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/809,661	03/25/2004	David Gregg Simmons	11517.00	7815

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EXAMINER

REDDING, THOMAS M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2609

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	02/13/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/809,661

Applicant(s)

SIMMONS, DAVID GREGG

Examiner

Thomas M. Redding

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 25 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: ____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of applicant's admitted prior art (background of the specification, pages 1-3), Cahill et al. (US 5,917,965 A) and Tam et al. (5,754,186).

Regarding claim 1, applicant discloses admitted prior art comprising:

an automated teller machine ("ATM" at page 1, line 8) including means for receiving an envelope from an ATM customer conducting an ATM transaction ("envelope" at page 1, line 9), and means for printing a transaction number on the envelope received from the ATM customer ("transaction number" at page 1, line 16);

an image capture workstation for capturing a front image of the envelope and a rear image of the envelope ("image capture workstation ... images of items including the envelope is captured" at page 2, lines 102; "front" and "rear" images at page 2, lines 17-19); and

a keying and balancing workstation ("keying and balancing workstation" at page 2, line 8) including a display ("display terminal" at page 2, line 10), and a processor (the

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keying and balancing workstation is a processor) including means for processing the front and rear images of the envelope ("FLIP" and "ROTATE" at page 2, lines 20-25).

Applicant's admitted prior art does not teach processing the front and rear images to present a superimposed image of at least a portion of the front image and at least a portion of the rear image on the display.

Cahill, working in the same area of endeavor of banking automation, teaches displaying the front and rear images of a an item at the same time ("According to the invention, the front of the check may be displayed in maximum width horizontally in the left window. The back of the check then may be displayed in the right window vertically and enlarged to display the endorsement section." Cahill, column 6, line 41, also figure 14).

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the simultaneous image display of Cahill with the applicants admitted prior art in order to minimize the amount of time required to search for the transaction number in the envelope images ("optimizes (i.e. minimizes) the amount of time a user would have to search for information on the check images.", Cahill, column 6, line 38).

The combination of applicant's prior art and Cahill does teach presenting both the front and rear images of the envelope at the same time, but does not describe the superimposition of the two images.

Tam working in a similar problem solving area of image blending, describes superimposition of images ("transparently overlaying images", Tam, column 2, line 43).

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the envelope processing and simultaneous image display of the combination of Cahill and the applicants admitted prior art with Tam in order to view both sides of the envelope at the same time ("a user can simultaneously view two overlaid windows or layers of information", Tam, column 2, line 44) while making "efficient use of the available display screen space for observation of images and windows containing images " (Tam, column 2, line 25).

Regarding claim 3, the combination of applicant's admitted prior art, Cahill and Tam described above provides a method for displaying the front and rear images of the deposited envelope such that at least a portion of the front image of the deposited envelope and at least a portion of the rear image of the deposited envelope superimpose.

Regarding claim 4, the combination of applicant's admitted prior art, Cahill and Tam described above in the rejection of claim 1, and specifically the elements utilized in the applicant's admitted prior art, describe printing a transaction number on an envelope deposited at a self-service terminal, capturing an image of one side of the deposited envelope and capturing an image of an opposite side of the deposited envelope. The elements in the combination above utilized from Tam describe combining two images

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into a single image to make efficient use of display screen space describe superimposing the images of the deposited envelope on a display to allow an operator to read the transaction number from the images independent of which side the transaction number was printed on the envelopes.

Regarding claim 5, the combination of applicant's admitted prior art, Cahill and Tam described above in the rejection of claim 1 teaches the method of:

- superimposed front and rear images of the deposited envelope on a display, wherein the transaction number appears in only one of the images.
- reading a transaction number from superimposed front and rear images of the deposited envelope on a display, wherein the transaction number appears in only one of the images;
- and keying in the transaction number which appears in the one image.

Regarding claim 6, the combination of applicant's admitted prior art, Cahill and Tam described above in the rejection of claim 1 teaches an apparatus for:

enabling a human operator to read a transaction number from first and second images of an envelope which has been deposited at a self-service terminal, the apparatus comprising:

a display; and

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means for displaying the first and second images on the display so that at least a portion of the first image and at least a portion of the second image superimpose.

3. Claim 2 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over combination of applicant's admitted prior art (background of the specification, pages 1-3), Cahill et al. (US 5,917,965 A), Tam et al. (5,754,186) and Blum et al. (US 6,917,301 B2).

Regarding claim 2, while the above combination of applicant's prior art, Cahill and Tam does teach all the elements of claim 1, it does not teach a means for processing the superimposed image to present a rotated image of the superimposed image on the display such that the superimposed image and the rotated image of the superimposed image are presented adjacent to each other on the display.

Blum working in a similar problem solving area of display technology, teaches a display system with "variable image orientation" (Blum, column 7, line 14), "where each version is oriented for viewing from a respective different direction" (Blum, column 7, line 21, also figure 3).

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the display of an image in multiple orientations of Blum with

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the previous combination of applicant's prior art, Cahill and Tam in order to "make the image more easily seen and understood." (Blum, column 2, line 58).

4. Claim 2 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over combination of applicant's admitted prior art (background of the specification, pages 1-3), Cahill et al. (US 5,917,965 A), Tam et al. (5,754,186) and Hagedorn (5,772,212).

Regarding claim 2, while the above combination of applicant's prior art, Cahill and Tam does teach all the elements of claim 1, it does not teach a means for processing the superimposed image to present a rotated image of the superimposed image on the display such that the superimposed image and the rotated image of the superimposed image are presented adjacent to each other on the display.

Hagedorn working in a similar problem solving area of unambiguous display, teaches a presentation system that uses redundant inverted images to guarantee readability regardless of rotation (Hagedorn, Figure 1, reference numbers 12 and 12') where the card shown is described "to exhibit an "A" 12 in the upper-left corner of the card, while a like albeit 180-degree "A" 12' is preferably shown inverted in the diagonally opposite lower-right corner." (Hagedorn, Column 8, line 22).

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the display of a pair of images, one rotated 180 degrees of the other, of Hagedorn with the previous combination of applicant's prior art, Cahill and Tam

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in order to ensure that the image is quickly and easily readable ("aggravated by having to rotate cards 180-degrees for correct viewing." Hagedorn, column 5, line 28).

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Hayduchok et al. (US 6,311,846 B1) "Method and apparatus for sorting and acquiring image data for documents" which describes imaging and processing of commercial transaction documents including envelopes.

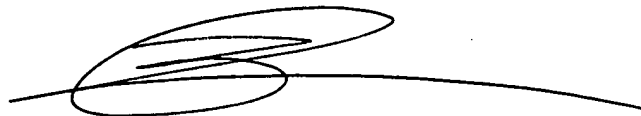
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thomas M. Redding whose telephone number is (571) 270-1579. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Fri 7:30 am - 5:00 pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brian P. Werner can be reached on (571) 272-7401. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

TMR

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

BRIAN WERNER
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER